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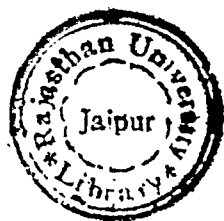


PROGRESSIVE TONK.

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THE foundation of the State was laid down by His Highness Nawab Mohammad Amir Khan Bahadur in the first half of the eighteenth century.

The present Ruler, fifth in the direct line, His Highness Said-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammad

With compliments of Public Information Officer,

DARBAR TONK.
RAJPUTANA.

Council jointly responsible for the administration. His Highness pays personal attention to the administration of the State. He is accessible to all his subjects high or low without any distinction of caste or creed. Definite laws, acts and rules govern the working of all the Departments of the State. He has been keen and pays personal attention to the administration of the State.

He has been keen to see his subjects advanced on constitutional lines and blessed with prosperity and happiness. At the end of 1936, a new department known as Development Department was created and a member for it added

to the Council. During his time the most important reform of creating a Chief Court was given effect to and to perfect the means of communication, to develop trade and commerce in Tonk City a costly bridge was built across the Banas river and an accomodations Saadat Hospital was constructed in the healthy quarters outside the City.

JUDICIARY.

The Judicial system in the State is modelled exactly on the lines prevailing in British India. Laws with certain modifications to suit the local requirements are framed on the lines of those in force in British India. The most important step that has recently been taken is the seperation of the executive from the judiciary by establishment of an Independent Chief Court. It came into existence in 1932 with a single judge, but another judge has been recently added. Appeals from the Chief Court lie to His Highness in cases of the nature of those in which an appeal from a High Court in British India would lie to the Privy Council. A Sessions Court was established early in February 1932, and a local pleader was appointed as Public Prosecutor. The appointments of Munsiff Magistrates now take place by a competitive examination. Examinations for enrollment of pleaders are also held from time to time under the supervision of the Chief Court. There are also arrangements for annual inspection of all the Courts by the Judicial Member.

Besides this in all rural areas Punchayats with Judicial powers are to be established in accordance with the announcement recently made by His Highness.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Highness is equally mindful of the physical well being and good health of his subjects, as the real foundation of human welfare, progress and prosperity can only be laid down on good physique and satisfactory health. There are two hospitals in Tonk, one for males and another for females. There are arrangements for treating in-door and out-door patients in both the hospitals. In addition to these, there are hospitals at the headquarters of each of the outlying parganas. There are 44 beds for in-door patients at the Sadar and arrangements for in-door patients at the parganas are also complete. The hospitals are well equipped with high class medical appliances and are under the supervision of high medical authorities. The patients are treated and medicines administered to them free. To encourage medical education in the residents of the State it has been arranged that one Selected student would be sent to the recognized Institution to qualify himself as medical graduates at State expense. Two new dispensaries have been opened at Tehsil Doongla in pargana Nimbahera and at Lateri in pargana Sironj. A compounder Class has been organized and a batch of six boys is being trained in dressing and compoundry. Efforts are being made to extend medical and Public health facilities and the budget on this item of expenditure is rapidly increasing. The Department is under a retired I. M. S. Officer of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

There is also a maternity ward under a trained matron, whose services are at the free disposal of public.

EDUCATION.

His Highness' broadmindedness, magnanimity, love for his subject and understanding of timely necessities is clearly demonstrated by the Education Department of the Tonk State. Primary and Secondary Education are imparted on modern and upto date lines and all the subject of the State without distinction of caste and creed are being benefitted by the Education Department.

SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The State has an organised Education Department under a member of the State Council, at present the Development Member, who is ex-officio Director of Education and head of the Education Department.

Schools of the following denominations exist in the State:—

- (i) State High Schools in which courses of Instruction prescribed by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana (including Ajmer Merwara) Central India and Gwalior are followed.
- (ii) State Middle and Lower Middle Schools in which courses of studies are prescribed by the Department.

- (iii) Private Schools aided and recognised by the Department.
- (iv) Municipal Schools supervised by the Department.
- (v) Private regular Maktabas and Patshalas in which either pure religious courses or mixed are followed.

Education of Nobles and Notables is separately provided for at State expenses at Mayo College, Ajmer, at an annual cost of Rs. 11,045/-.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

(a) Urban area.

(b) Rural area.

(1) BOYS SCHOOLS.

Upper Primary School 1

High Schools ... 2

Primary Schools ... 74

Middle Schools ... 1

Lower Middle Schools 3

Upper Primary Schools 1

Primary Schools ... 3

(2) GIRLS SCHOOLS.

Girls Schools ... 3

State owned Maktabas 7

GIRLS EDUCATION.

Last year two Girls Schools were opened one at Tonk having 207 girl students on roll at present. and the other at Sironj having 144 girl students on roll at present. In 1939 one Girls School, having 168 students on roll at present, has been opened. These Girls Schools have been well received and liked by the public. The number of students in these schools is increasing steadily.

In Tonk school, lace weaving has also been introduced as a handi-craft besides ordinary sewing.

INSTITUTIONS OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

There are 5 Institutions of Oriental learning 4 in Tonk proper and 1 in Sironj. The institutions impart teaching in Persian, Arabic & in Advanced Theology and prepare students for various Persian and Arabic Examinations of Allahbad University.

FREE EDUCATION.

In all State schools education is imparted free. Even Games material is provided free to the students.

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN THE STATE.

According to Census Report of 1931, the percentage of literacy in the State is 1.8. During the present decade this figure has considerably increased as can be gathered from the appended statement showing increase in the number of educational institutions and students during the period.

No.	Denominations of the School.	In 1931-32.		At present.		Increase.	
		No. of institutions.	No. of students.	No. of institutions.	No. of students.	No. of institutions.	No. of students.
1	High Schools	1	220	2	704	1	484
2	Middle Schools ....	....	....	1	204	1	204
3	Lower Middle Schools	5	477	3	480	....	3
4	Girls Schools ....	....	....	3	519	3	519
5	Upper Primary Schools ....	...	....	2	179	2	179
6	Primary Schools	57	1304	74	2215	17	911
	TOTAL.	63	2001	85	4301	24	2300

VOCATION OF EDUCATION.

From the last year vocational bias has been given to education by introducing the study of Agriculture in some selected State Schools.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

(i) Forest Cum-Engineering School was organised by the State under Development Member to educate selected students in the subjects of Forestry and Survey and Engineering for the requirements of the Forest and

Engineering Departments of the State.

(ii) One State student trained in the Higher Forestry Course at Dehra Dun at State expenses.

(iii) Annually one student is sent for training in practical Agriculture at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

(iv) One State student has been trained in Poultry at the Poultry Farm Lucknow.

(v) One State student has been trained at Technical Institute Anglo Arabic College Delhi in Electrical Course.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A beginning has been made by starting last year a weaving Class in the Development Department. One stipendary student was trained at Sikar Weaving School and at Delhi in dyeing, who on completing his course is placed in charge of the weaving class. About one dozen boys are being trained in weaving and dyeing, and cloth worth Rs. 771/- was manufactured locally for uniforms of the State Military or Police services.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships are granted for

(a) Education inside the State—

Annually about Rs. 480/- are spent in the form of monthly scholarships given to:—

- (i) The poor,
- (ii) Those who secure merit in their classes,
- (iii) Those coming from Mofussil to head-quarters' Schools.
- (b) For Education outside the State.
 - (1) For General University 7 Scholarships.
education.
 - (2) For Military training at 1 "
Dehra Dun.
 - (3) For Civil Engineering B.E. 1 "
 - (4) For Medicine (M.B.B.S. 1 "
degree).
 - (5) For Law (L.L.B. degree). 3 "
 - (6) Graduate Teachers' 2 "
training (B. T.).
 - (7) Under Graduate Teachers'4 "
training (C. T.).

EXPENDITURE.

The budgetted expenditure on Education for the current year is as follows as compared with last three years.

No.		1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	Budgetted ex- penditure for
		1343 F.	1344 F.	1345 F.	1346 F.
1	Primary & Secondary Education				55,022
2	Female Education.				9,691
3	Nobles Education (Mayo College)				11,045
4	Scholarships.				6,965
	TOTAL. ...	53,507	53,507	54,804	82,723

The following amount will be spent during the current year on school buildings under construction :-

Chhabra	...	...	Rs. 10,000/-
Aligarh	...	...	„ 6,000/-
Lateri	...	...	„ 6,000/-
Village Schools	...	...	„ 1,000/-
Hostel at Tonk	...	...	„ 2,000/-
Pirawa School	...	...	„ 4,080/-

AGRICULTURAL.

1. The importance of agriculture in a country like India and its connection with human life and welfare is well known. As the State depends on land revenue for not less than three-fourth of its total income it has been the constant endeavour of His Highness to safeguard this income. The Development Department is increasing the facilities of irrigation under the supervision of a qualified Irrigation Engineer. Experiment in respect of establishing a tube well system is already under operation. If the scheme proves successful wells will receive energy from hydro electric gird. The activities of the department of agriculture introduced in 1938 have been extended and the department is carrying out intensive work for the improvement of agriculture.

Two demonstration Agricultural farms have been opened to demonstrate improved modern methods with improved seeds and implements, one at the capital of the State and the other at Sironj (which is the biggest district of the State). Plans were prepared to open simi-

lar farms in two other districts of the State.

2. A start has been made to hold Agricultural exhibitions one was held at Tonk City in which a number of prizes were awarded for the best produce of cereals, vegetables, fruits and sugarcane varieties. Farmers are encouraged to come to the farm and receive free practical instructions about new methods and use of modern upto date implements. Different kinds of products are arranged and methods of their cultivation explained at different local fairs and also an advantage is taken of the extension lectures and shows arranged by the extension officer deputed from the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.

3. The best selected seeds of sugarcane, cotton, arhar, ground nut varieties and tobacco varieties on the recommendation of the Instituts of Plant Industry, Indore, have been tried at Tonk farm and the statistics of the result achieved are properly maintained. Of the varieties of tobacco Red Berly, Boneze, Amerlo, and Harrison special have been grown at Tonk farm to determine the best variety suitable for Bidi manufacture which has been started as a cottage industry in the entire State to extend work to the Pardahnashin females and to reduce unemployment generally. During the last two years comparatively better crops of sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco have been secured and established.

4. In near future a masonry seed store will be constructed at the Agricultural Farm, Tonk, similar to those constructed by the U. P. Government.

5. An electric Motor Pump has been installed at the Agricultural Farm Tonk to compare the cost of water lifting with that obtained by ordinary bullocks. With the same object a Persian Wheel has been installed at the Agricultural Farm Sironj.

6. A new variety of green fodder known Shaftaal imported from Dehra Dun has been tried at Tonk farm and it compared better with lucerne. The silage making process of Chari Jowar and Bajra also has been demonstrated to the cultivators and they are advised to adopt it. Similarly proper making of farm yard manure has been demonstrated.

7. It is proposed to import bulls from outside to improve the breed. For the present the bullocks are castrated by means of Burdig's castrator and about 150 bullocks have been so far castrated.

IRRIGATION.

This State is chiefly Agricultural. About 80 per cent of the population earn their livelihood from scratching the soil and connected crafts. Four districts of this State viz. Sironj, Chhabra, Nimbahera and Pirawa are situated in Central India and the two parganas, Tonk and Aligarh, in Eastern Rajputana. The average annual rainfall in the former is 40.43 inches and that in the latter 29.47 inches. In the Rajputana district movements of the monsoon are precarious. A cycle of years of scanty rains or absolute drought occurs periodically. The Rajputana districts are often exposed to the vagaries of monsoon

which result in total or partial ruin of the cultivators.

As a set off against these periodical dangers, the State decided to construct big irrigation reservoirs to collect monsoon rains running off vast catchment areas and to build anicuts across the streams and rivers traversing different districts, thereby to divert water from monsoon streams into channels to irrigate land direct or to feed the reservoirs.

During the last two years a proper irrigation Department has been organised and amalgamated with the Public Works Department; costly projects have been surveyed and launched in the following districts during the period:-

Pargana.	Name of project	Estimated cost.	Area to be irrigated.		Expected Revenue.	Expected interest per cent on the capital invested.
			BED.	FLOW.		
Tonk.	Haripura.	18,000 0 0	100	1,022	4,152 0 0	22 %
	Harchandera.	11,119 0 0	...	300	1,050 0 0	9.5 %
	Mohd. Ganj.	7,684 0 0	30	158	725 0 0	9 %
	Bijalpura.	7,929 0 0	40	100	580 0 0	7.25 %
	Lawadar.	3,574 0 0	...	162	567 0 0	16 %
Aligarh.	Kherli.	11,724 0 0	...	500	1,625 0 0	14 %
	Jhundwa.	2,000 0 0	...	65	195 0 0	6.5 %
Chhabra.	Inundation	5,328 0 0	...	200	700 0 0	11.5 %
	canal Anandpur off taking from Parbati river.					
TOTAL.		67,358 0 0	170	2,507	9,594 0 0	... ..

Besides the above, the following surveys have been or are being carried out:-

Tonk	Sodra Irrigation Project.
Nimbahera	Uncha Mangrol.
Pirawa	Gilani Mathania.

FOREST.

Teak forests form the bulk of the forest area of this State and are found only in the three Central India districts of Sironj, Chhabra and Pirawa, where teak, with its common dry deciduous associate species, is found in varying percentage. Properly speaking these forests lie on the extreme borders of teak zone. Composition percentage, quality and general growth of teak dwindles down from Sironj to Chhabra and from Chhabra to Pirawa.

In Nimbahera and Aligarh parganas miscellaneous species of *anogiessus pendula*, *letifolia* and kher type occupy forest tracts; the area of which is by no means large.

In Tonk district *acacia, arabica* and *Prosopis Spegera* are the principal species growing in thick congested patches or scattered about. Shrubby growth of *anogiessus pendula* too occupies dry hillocks here and there.

Forest Department controls these areas, and rules adapted from the Indian Forest Act are in force.

About four years back services of a Deputy Conservator of Forests of Central Provinces' Government were obtained on loan. He made an extensive tour in the forests of this State and drew up a regular report and working plan.

In persuance thereof the forests are being demarcated and surveyed. Maps are prepared to introduce systematic fellings and to constitute regular reserves. To meet the

demand of the trained subordinate officers in the department selected local students were trained at the Forest School, started locally under the supervision of the Development Department; and one student was trained at State expenses at Dehra Dun Forest College for higher grade service in the Department.

The old practice of unregulated fellings and primitive methods of deriving income from forest produce are being superseded and replaced by systematic management.

The Chief State Forest Officer, who had his training in the Provincial Forest Service at Dehra Dun.

Total area of the Forest is approximately 89·5 square miles.

The financial results *i. e.* average of last three years are as follows :-

Gross income.	...	Rs. 86,605 0 0
Expenditure.	...	„ 40,547 0 0
Net income.	...	„ 46,058 0 0

The net revenue of Rs. 46,058/- yields a rental of Rs. -/12/6 per acre.

INDUSTRIES.

Of late the State has diverted its attention towards the improvement of its indigineous Industries and very good results have been achieved in a short time in respect of the weaving, Bidi and Mica Industries.

Apart from the improvement in Weaving Industry about which an account under Technical Education has been given the other Industry which has been given impetus is the Bidi manufacture.

Bidi manufacture, being one of the best home or cottage industries which provide work and means of livelihood to the bulk of unskilled labour including Pardanashin females of any class of society add creed as well as to children of about 7 years age, has been started last year. This work was taken up by thousand females of Military Sepoys and of the lower middle class. Local conditions are very favourable to this Industry as Tendoo leaves are found in abundance in Chhabra and Sironj. The Industry expects to be welcomed in the market abroad.

A monopoly for the manufacture of Bidi has been given for 4 years for Rs. 32,271/-. This has afforded an employment to earning about Rs. 4,801/-. In ten months time the total quantity of sale value is Rs. 23,369/-. Last year as an experiment, varieties of tobacco suitable for Bidi and Cigarette manufacture had been sown in the Demonstration Agricultural Farm at Tonk. The Industry of Bidi has been indeed responsible to eradicate unemployment to a great extent.

MICA.

In the latter half of the year 1937, the Industry of Mica excavation was started and regular working of mineral was gradually developed with a result that during one year 9 certificates of approval were issued and Mica



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was worked at 19 places rendering 23,056 munds of raw mica which on being cut was reduced to 5,327 maunds of the total value of Rs. 1,13,114/-. The total number of labour engaged in Mica works was 3,80,631 earning Rs. 1,13,803/- in a year. A sum of Rs. 9,030/- was earned by way of hire and local cartage etc. In short a sum of Rs. 1,22,833/- was thus circulated in the city and villages.

The work is progressing well and the Industry promises a very brilliant future.

REVENUE.

The system of Land revenue in Tonk State is Raiyatwari. There is no middle man in the shape of a landlord between the State and the cultivator. The cultivator pays his revenue directly into Tehsil Treasury, and gets a receipt for it. No local official handles the cash, so that there is no trouble, as in many places, about small officials swindling cultivators of their money.

There have been two Settlements in this State, one by Mr. Pears in 1921 and the other by Mr. Keane in 1914. The third is about to commence.

The soil is of good productive quality which produces on an average:—

4½ mds.	Wheat per acre.	} On unirrigated lands.
6 mds.	Gram per acre.	
4½ mds.	Maize and jowar per acre.	

The rents are quite low, normally Rs. 7/8/0 per acre irrigated and Rs. 1/8/0 per acre unirrigated. There are no



Kachcha wells. Irrigation is generally from Pucca wells or tanks. Cultivators who make their own wells are allowed the concession that they have to pay only the unirrigated rent for 10 years in order to encourage construction of wells.

The Cultivators use the State wells free of charge. They are only required to keep them in repairs.

Rigid calculations have shown that the cultivator paying a land revenue of Rs. 1/8/- per acre makes net profit of Rs. 6/- per acre in most of the crops.

The rent of Rs. 1/8/- per acre of average quality land is much lower than the rates obtainable in British India or in even most of the neighbouring States. The tenure is permanent, heritable and transferable. The result is that every cultivator enjoys the position of a land-lord of British India and of many states. He is called a Zamin-dar and he enjoys the privileges of this class of British India. The population is scanty, and there is lot of cultivable land available. In order to increase general prosperity of the population expensive irrigation reservoirs have been constructed in the 2 parganas situated in Rajputana portion of the State where rainfall is scanty and precarious.

As a result of all these reasons the cultivators are happy and contented to the extent of being indolent. In spite of efforts they do not wake up and do not exert to make better income.

Owing to the permanency of tenure, there is no ques-

tion of rise of rents. Even when a tenant is ejected on account of impossibility of recovery of his rents the land is given to another tenant at the same rent although many people would be glad to pay more. So not only the tenancy right is permanent but also the rent of the land is fixed who ever may be the tenant.

There are 13,275 irrigation wells; and 199 irrigation tanks. 81,123 acres of new land has been brought under cultivation during the last 5 years. In order to encourage new cultivation vast concessions have been sanctioned. In the first 4 years no rent is charged. In the next 4 years half rents are charged.

There are 1,02,669 bullocks in the State according to Cattle Census of 1938.

Rs. 47,000 have been disbursed as taccavi during the current year. The miscellaneous charges in grain rented villages have been totally abolished by His Highness orders. The village expenses payable by tenants on grain rents have been reduced by $\frac{2}{3}$ under His Highness order.

Extensive tours in rural area are made by Nazims, Revenue Member and even by His Highness to look after the needs of the cultivator.

The programme of work in hand, which has been decided upon is as follows :-

A veterinary Department.

A Co-operative Department.

Re-survey and settlement.

Expansion of Irrigation.

Rs. 50,000/- have been loaned by Revenue Department for Irrigation.

ABOLITION OF BEGAR SYSTEM AND CERTAIN LOCAL CESSES.

The Begar system was abolished in the State as far back as 1913.

Certain cesses as Bhom, Dhul-urai, Chungi and many minor cesses have been abolished.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Owing to the failure of rains last year a considerable portion of the Tonk Raj has been affected by a famine. The State advanced various kinds of relief in the form of remission of half of land revenue, executing nine projects for construction, re-construction of certain large works in the shape of tanks, bridges and buildings in order to afford employment to labour. About Rs 84,000/- have been allotted for the purpose. State grass reserves were thrown open for the cattle of the public to graze. Rs. 47,000/- have been and are being distributed as Taccavi for seed, bullocks and repairs to wells. Rs. 30,000/- S. C. and Rs. 15,000/- B. C. worth of grains have been distributed among the cultivators for the next sowing. Execution of decrees against cultivators has been stopped.

TOWN PLANNING.

To reduce congestion of dwellings of the Lower Middle

and the poor classes in certain quarters of Tonk city a scheme of Town Planning and colonizing areas has been set a foot in the Development Department. Land will be sold at reasonable cheaper rates and the houses properly ventilated will be built according to a definite plan provided with sanitary drains and roads traversing the area.

FINANCE.

When His Highness ascended the Gaddi the financial condition of the State was not sound, and it was encumbered with heavy debts. Economies had therefore to be effected in the various Departments of the Administration and sources of revenue were carefully husbanded.

The result was that the Finance Department was able to produce a balanced budget even after making liberal provisions for the liquidation of the debts as well as improving and increasing the allotments of Irrigation, Education and Medical Departments.

The State has got its own coin, which is called Chanwarshai. The rate of exchange between State coin and British coin is not affected by the fluctuations in the silver prices, but it is effected by local requirements of Kaldar which cause fluctuation in the rate of exchange and the average rate for the last two years had been 36% *i. e.*, 136 s. c. to 100 Kaldar and this rate has been stabilised by financial help from the Treasury.

POLICE.

The State Police has recently been re-organised under

a British Police Officer and all young Sub-Inspectors are properly trained in British India. A scheme for the reorganisation of the Chowkidari system is under consideration and so is the Criminal Tribes Act. The recent reorganisation in the Police force has effected an improvement in the morale and reputation of the force and has been responsible for eradication of corruption as well as a decrease in the number of crimes. Arrangements for the proper training of newly recruited Constables are under consideration of authorities.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Every town and urban area in the State has its own Municipal Committee. It is now proposed to give representative character to the Municipalities and Local Boards by introducing elective system. A Committee is working to chalk out the scheme and it is expected that the working of these institutions will prove the capacity of His Highness' subject for handling the affairs which vitally affect their every day life.

STATE ASSEMBLY.

His Highness has already made an announcement at his last birthday Darbar for inauguration of a State Assembly. It will come into existence from November 1939. Reforms Committee is already taking up the question. The Assembly will consist of members representing urban and rural constituencies and will be allowed to discuss matters in regard to new taxation, education, rural education, commerce and industry.

It needs no comment that the general rise in the standard of efficiency and improvement in the Administration is the result of His Highness taking personal interest and unity in the ideals of Administration between the Ruler and his Vice President Lt. Col. G. W. Anderson C. I. E., who has established finances of the State, held the portfolio of Finance Member himself in addition to steering the administration as Vice President of the State Council.

